(ESTABLISHED 18/7.)

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

One Dollar per Year, Zevariably in Advance.

Bla months, 75 cents. No subscription for less period received.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT. MONEY send as, otherwise than by registered letter, posted money order, or draft on New Fork, will be at the rick of the sender.

AGENTS .- We employ no agents. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has many volunteer conversers, and they are generally housest and faithful; but persons scho confide their subscriptions to them must be their own Judges of their verpouribility. The paper will be sent only on receipt of the subscription price.

ADDRESSES, RENEWALS, Ele.-Addresses will be changed as often as desired, but each subscriber should in every ease gire the old as well as new address, label on the last morer received, and specify any corrections or changes they desire made in name or ad-

CORRESPONDENCE .- Correspondence is solicited from every section in regard to Grand Army, Penprompt attention. Write on ONE SIDE of the paper only. We do not return communications or manuscripts unless they are accompanied by a request to that effect and the necessary postage, and under no electrostanees guarantee their publication at any special data. Address all communications to

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE Washington, D. C.

ENTERED AT THE WASHINGTON POST DIFFICE AS SECOND GLASS MATTER.

"THE LOST ARMY."

WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUST 23, 1888.

Scouting and Fighting Adventures o Two Boys

BY COL. THOS. W. KNOX,

Anthor of the " Boy Travelers in the Far East," "In South America," "In Russia," "On the Congo," "The Young Nimrods," "Voyage of the Vivan," etc.

TO BEGIN NEXT WEEK.

sure every one of our readers will find of surpassing interest. Cel. Knox, who is the most successful writer of boy stories in the world, says of it: "I would be unwilling to in Congress. say it is the best story I ever wrote, but I

thrilling incidents, told in the happiest their whip. manner. Every member of the family will be deeply interested in it.

Do not fail to renew your subscriptions promptly, for you cannot afford to miss the opening chapters.

SHERIDAN A Fine Picture For 25

Cents. We have a fine lithograph of Gen. Sheri-

dan, large size, -which we will send to any address, securely inclosed in a pasteboard tube, upon the receipt of 25 cents.

THE eigarmakers have felt the disastrous effects of imported foreign labor to a marked degree. According to the testimony given before the Congressional Immigration Committee, cigar making was a very profitable trade along about the close of the war. A firstclass eigarmaker frequently made as high as \$50 a week. At that time not more than 10 per cent, of the cigarmakers in New York city were foreigners. The remainder were Americans. They had good homes, supported their families in comfort, and gave their children a good education. The first blow at them was the importation of Chinese. Then tens of thousands of Bohemians, and Russian and Polish Jews were brought over, theodious tenement-house system began, and wages dropt in some instances to as low as \$3 a week. By herding several families in . one room, and making every woman and child help in the work, the immigrants could live and lay up money on what an American considered starvation wages. The earlier immigrants are as bitterly opposed to the rushing in of the later ones as the Americans. Several Bohemian women testified that when they first came to this country-18 years ago-they were able to earn from \$7 to \$10 a week. Now they are fortunate if they make \$3. The Bohemian interpreter testified that he formerly made fine wages, but now since the city was full of priceless value of the golden hours slip-Russian and Polish Jews glad to work for from \$4 and \$5 a week, he had great difficulty in making \$7 and \$8.

Post says that "the Republicans of Indiana is in order for a Member to move to suspend have nominated a man named Hovey for the rules and pass a bill. Governor." This is the way an editor who staid at home during the war and made his make such a motion to pass the Grand tion as to laying the \$2 tax on whisky speaks | UKE Bill, or the Arrears of Pensions Bill. work at Champion Hills, where he and the nition. peerless Logan turned the doubtful Vickswould still have been of far more value to and the Speaker of his party. He not only free-trade editor of the Evening Post.

SECURE PENSION LEGISLATION.

The friends of the Union veterans in the House of Representatives made a desperate effort on two days of last week to have a definite time set for the consideration of the bills reported from the Committee on Invalid Pensions. It was the first time this session that this committee had been called under the morning-hour rule, and it will be the last this session, in all probability. It is not strictly true that it was the first time, because it had been reached before, but was passed over informally because of the absence of Col. Matson, the Chairman.

Under the rules, during the first morning | ing paragraph : hour of the session after the reading of the journal, the committees are called in rotation, when it is in order for a Member to In renewing, subscribers should be careful to send us the | make such a motion as the committee may have instructed him to propose.

Some months ago, while Col. Matson was absent in Indiana on business not remotely sion, Military, Agricultural, Industrial and Household | connected with the nomination for a Govmotters, and letters to the Editor will always receive ernor of that State, Mai. Morrill proposed a tably descend upon the country from the resolution setting apart two days for the locking up of the people's money in the consideration of business of the committee. Treasury vaults, withdrawing it from circu-It was referred back to the same committee, was ordered to be reported favorably by the

can ever be carried in the face of an oppo- | be discovered later. sition ready to resort to parliamentary tactics to defeat it.

Upon the roll call the majority was about anything except to make a record. There are lots of just such friends of the soldiers

am sure I have never written a better one." as a rule, who voted for the Mills bill, and It is a narrative of true occurrences and | who cower when the Southerners crack

> The contest ended without fruit and with any kind being done that day.

> Under the rules, when a committee's business called one day is unacted upon at the expiration of its hour, or adjournment, as the case may be, the same committee is entitled to what is termed a "second morning hour." In other words, it has the right of way the next morning to finish the matter under consideration on the previous morning. In this way the Morrill resolution was called up again Friday.

The same farce was enacted. The call for a quorum effectually blocked the wheels of legislation, and the day was again spent in filibustering motions to adjourn, to have a call of the House for absentees, etc., till, at 2:30 o'clock, the House adjourned in disgust.

Thus day by day it becomes more apparent that the Mills party has complete control of the situation, and the chance for justice to the veterans ekee away till hone

The fact is, that the Chairman of the Committee on Invalid Pensions while claiming that he was going to do something, occupied his time in favorable reports simply for so many long months that now the House has no force present to do business. It is like a regiment decimated at the end of a long campaign. Their voices are silent at roll-call. Upon one pretext or another the Members have straggled off till nothing practically can be done except by unanimous consent. This can never be gained, because the ex-rebels, who have nothing to lose by such a course but rather the contrary, can be depended

The fact is, that if Col. Matson meant to do anything beyond loading up the calen- sible for some-men to understand the ele-

time, and urged action week after week as following the war. strennously as words could express our meaning. Col. Matson, no novice in the ways of Congress, knew as well as we the

effort under the rules.

fortune by speculating on advance informs- Army Pension Bill, THE NATIONAL TRIB-

of a man who did some of the finest fighting | There are two ways in which he might be

burg campaign into a brilliant success, he this is no excuse. Mr. Carlisle is his Speaker order to satisfy the bondholders. the Nation than an army of such small- voted to put him in the Chair, but to keep understand how any man of sense would do souled, earping men as the ultra-English, him in his seat in Congress in the contest this. They also find it difficult to under- would quit shaking their fists at each other

be done without scandal.

The tail goes with the hide. In the second place, "no quorum " may be developed. In this event it will simply be additional evidence that Col. Matson has sinned away his day in court, and should have taken the step earlier, while the House

Col. Matson.

IS THERE A SURPLUS?

The message which President Cleveland transmitted to Congress at the opening of the present session was as full of alarm as a fire-bell. Its text was found in the follow-

On the 30th day of June, 1885, the excess of revenues over public expenditures, after complying with the annual requirements of the sinking fund act, was \$17,859,735.84; during the year ending June 30, 1895, such excess amounted to \$49,405,545.20, and during the year ending June 30, 1887, it reached the sum of \$55,567,849.54.

Upon this basis-which he asserted was "not a theory but a condition "-he built a fearful structure of evils which would inevilation, stagnating business, etc.

This was the key-note to the music the committee, and was put upon the calendar. | band has since played continuously. We The original resolution called for two days in | have heard nothing from a large portion of June, but Mr. Mills and his bill were able | the press and the politicians but vociferation surplus. The Mills bill was framed in dark-When the committee was reached last ness and secresy, and brought forth to light have been employed in the collecting and amending it to set apart the two days in approval, upon the slaughter it would make present time only one clerk and two copy-The Southerners immediately began to because it would dispose of the surplus, and any progress worth mentioning, and with fillibuster, and it was evident that nothing | prevent the evils of an undue accumulation | the present increase it will be impossible to with such a condition of things nothing | tion in the pockets of the people was left to | all the official documents for publication.

figure of speech.

out of the "anti-surplus" campaign.

THEN AND NOW.

It is difficult for many-and it is imposdar he should have pushed things weeks | vated patriotism which led veterans who are seeking pensions now to refrain from We pointed this out repeatedly at the asking for them in the years immediately

This is because it is difficult to conceive of this great, rich country, with money so plentiful as to be called a public incumbrance, being in such financial straits that bankruptcy seemed imminent, and all patri-Now there is one more chance to make an otic citizens were adjured to struggle and sacrifice to secure the Nation's financial Congress will no doubt be in session the salvation, in the same way they had struggled THE seldier-hating New York Erening first Monday in September. On that day it and sacrificed for her political salvation. Thus, men who had endured and dared everything for the preservation of the country and come Let Col. Matson secure recognition and home with serious disabilities resulting from their service, declined to ask for pensions because the country was staggering under the most frightful load of debt of any Nation in modern times. They would not in the war. If Gen. Hovey's service to the defeated in such an effort. In the first burden the country, but rather help ease her country had been confined to his splendid place, the Speaker might refuse him recog- of her burden. They toiled early and late, and from their earnings paid the most oner-In answer to that it can only be said that our taxes ever imposed on our people in

> Some people nowadays find it difficult to made by the Labor candidate Thoche, stand how any man of sense would march and begin fighting.

whose case was as nearly smothered as could out on a hilltop and be shot at by musketry and artillery. Yet, very sensible men did both, little as it may be understood by this

The men who, in 1865 and the years following, would not ask for pensions find the conditions much changed now. The country, which was scarcely able to pay the bordholders their interest then, is now the rich-This is the last call. Let us hear from est in the world. There is no reason now why it should not pay its debts of honer. Also, the veterans who could get along despite their hurts then cannot now. The fire and vigor of youth has yielded to advancing existed prior to the outbreak of the war, years. A rheumatism that could be conquered by will-power in 1866 is a despot in 1888. A bullet wound "that didn't bother me much" at 25, is a cruel and relentless torture at 47. Ears jarred by an exploding shell were only "a little hard of hearing" a few years ago. Now neither the words of which made timekeepers superior to any love, the laughter of children, or the keen language of trade and commerce, make the slightest impression on them.

> Is it strange that the man who was so independent and self-helpful in his vigorous youth, turns in his age and debility to the country to which he gave so much of his | American watch is infinitely the best and

THE NAVAL ARCHIVES.

In the legislative bill just passed Congress there was an item appropriating for an additional force of one clerk and three copyists to fight the matter off till the time had on the dangers and evils of the enormous upon the work of compiling the naval war records of the rebellion. Heretofore there Thursday, therefore, Mr. Morrill moved to as the great panacea for the "surplus." We preparing for publication of these records by take this resolution from the calendar, were asked to look with complacency, if not the Government since July, 1884, till the among our carefully-nourished industries, ists, a force entirely inadequate to make could be done, because it was doubtful if of money in the Treasury; that it would be carry on the work with that rapidity necesthere was a bare quorum in the city, and equally effective in preventing accumula- sary to collect, collate and properly arrange Many of these papers are in the hands of Last week there was a startling develop- private individuals, and the longer their ment. Speaker Carlisle, Representative compilation and publication is put off the Holman and some others who pose as guard- harder it will be to obtain the documents 15 to one in favor of the measure, but the lans of the Treasury, felt moved to add up and the greater the danger of their being and third, the permanent annual appropriatotal vote was less than a quorum, and void, the totals of the bills which have been passed lost or destroyed, which lessens the chances and the point was quickly made. The situ- by one or both Houses, or which have been of a complete and authentic record of the of \$428,269,520.55. The receipts for the year ation was peculiarly pleasing to a score or agreed upon by the committees, and they services of the navy. It is a bad piece of are figured at \$440,563,734.32, making the so of gentlemen who like to pose as the were dumfounded to find that they would economy on the part of the Government to surplus appear to be \$12,294,213.77. To friends of the soldier when nothing can practically use up the revenue for the year, string out a work with inferior results when be accomplished for his benefit. They and leave little surplus to descant on in a sufficient force could be employed to ac-We have decided that we will begin this were afforded an opportunity to vote "aye" impassioned speeches and inflammatory complish satisfactory ends and produce a large portion of this reduction will be offset mouth the great story of Col. Thomas W. | before the Fall elections. At the same time | editorials. Figure it as they would they | complete historical record that would com-Knex, previously announced, which we are they had the satisfaction of knowing that | could not make out a surplus of more than | pete with the most valuable of its kind in owing to the lack of a quorum there was no \$13,000,000, while the most credible esti- the world, as has been the case in the army danger that their vote would amount to mate would not make it exceed \$10,000,000. | war records. The naval war records are the It was not a theory, but a condition which | official reports and letters of civil and naval confronted them, and still confronts them. officers relating to naval armaments, opera-Much of the alleged surplus resulted from | tions and equipments during the civil war. They are those Members from the North, not paying the obligations of the United | Most of those of the Federal officers are on States when due. Anybody with an income | file in the Navy Department, while many | fact that \$222,000,000 of 41 per cent. bonds, can have a balance in bank if he fails to papers of importance are still in the possesmeet his bills when they are presented, and | sion of the survivors or the families of the that is precisely what Congress has done. deceased. Of those of the Confederate offimuch bad temper Thursday, no business of In order to make a show of economy and of cers some are on file in the Navy Departaccumulated money in the Treasury the last | ment, but the majority are still in the hands | preparing for it now. They will have to ac-Congress did not make the appropriations it of private individuals. In order to have a cumulate money at the rate of \$70,000,000 a should, but left the debts to be met by this | complete and impartial history of the war | year, in order to have enough on hand when Congress, which has already passed four it is necessary that the official reports of the bonds become due. deficiency bills and has another pending. A | both sides should be compiled and published. large part of this is to make good the de- This is a task too great for any private The people will not endure continuance linquencies of the preceding Congress. Had | enterprise, and in all standard histories so | of a debt at heavy interest, when the air it done its duty and paid current expenses | published the navy has been comparatively | is full of clamors about the Nation having with current income, as a straightforward overlooked, owing to the inaccessibility of more money than it knows what to do with. business man does, there would have been | the records of the navy and the insurmount- | If payment is intended, preparation must be nothing like the "surplus" which President | able amount of work and research incident | begun at once, and there will be no surplus Cleveland was able to report. For example, to reading through the voluminous files of two urgency deficiency bills alone passed by | the Navy Department in order to glean that this Congress to meet the delinquency of its | which is useful and instructive. The Govpredecessor amounted to \$10,000,000, and the ernment therefore should use its utmost en-River and Harbor Bill, which the President | deavors to accomplish the work, not only as did not sign, but is lumped with the one an historical record, but as an instructive which has just become a law without his document for the guidance of her naval signature, was for \$11,000,000 more. It re- officers when called upon to do active servquires little knowledge of arithmetic to un- ice in the future. The lesson alone of the derstand that a few such items as these defense of New Orleans and the passage of would make the alleged surplus a shadowy the forts holding the key to that city is most beneficial to the student of naval THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has constantly | warfare, and though the weapons and tactics urged that there is no such a thing in real- for the army in the civil war was in most ity as the "surplus;"-that cannot exist, respects the same as that used by Frederick when there is an immense bonded debt, a Charles more that a decade gone by, large portion of which must soon be paid off. | the mode of warfare for the navy was There is in addition the debt due the sol- entirely changed. Even the first year of the diers, the payment of which has been shirk- war saw the old wooden sailing frigates, ed by this and preceding Congresses. Now which shed such luster over the annals of comes the revelation that the floating debt | the American navy in the war of 1812, re- in a few hours by the payment of \$10. The of the country-suffered to grow by finan- placed by ironelads and rams propelled by worst feature about this was that many of cial mismanagement-will approximate the steam and mounted with powerful rifled guns, amount of the alleged surplus. It looks instead of the small 18-pounders and long make their homes in this country, but only very much as if the whole bottom has dropt | thirty-twos. And it was not only the first war in which steam ironclads and rifled guns | ment on American vessels. were used, but the first in which the de-

> zing naval tactics and mode of warfare, as well as naval architecture. their annual tuning up for a chorus of denunciation upon any one who speaks for veterans and their rights. All such are pension sharks," "claim agents' organs," etc. The soldier is the only one it seems who has no right to have a champion or representative. Because THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE dares say that he should be given his rights, we are abused worse than if we preached anarchy and counseled bombthrowing. We are not complaining, however. We have lived and thrived under it for years, and every year sees us with a larger subscription list and a much wider circle of admiring and trusting friends. The comrades know that we work with single-heartedness and loyalty for their best interests, and that is all we care for,

structive power of the torpedo was brought

into use and developed, thus revolution-

THE young Emperor of Germany has made a bellicose speech at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, and the bristles rise at once from the Ural Mountains to the Atlantic. It would be a relief to the expectant world if they

CHEAP WATCHES.

The New York Times last Sunday had a fit about the "duty which every American who buys a watch must pay" the grasping watch companies. This is ludicrous. The Times could not have chosen an illustration more unfortunate for its side of the argument. Before we began manufacturing watches under the encouragement of a protective tariff, such a thing as a good, cheap watch was unknown in the United States. Reliable pocket time-pieces could only be afforded by the well-to-do. Under the free trade which great numbers of low-priced English and Swiss watches were brought into the country and retailed at from \$20 to \$50. The first break in the prices was made by the "Waltham American Watch Company," and this was followed rapidly by other companies, foreign watch but the very high-priced English and French chronometers, and sold them at less than the inferior English and Swiss watches could be bought for. Competition among our own manufacturers ran the prices down rapidly, until to-day an cheapest in the world. The common Waterbury, which the retailers are now selling for \$2.50, is a better timekeeper than could be bought in this country for \$25 before the war. Nearly all the improvements in mechanism and cheapening in price have been in this country. English and Swiss watches are very little better or cheaper than they used to be, and consequently American watches are rapidly taking their places in

THAT "SURPLUS."

The figures obtained from the Clerks of the Appropriation Committees, as we go to press, go far to confirm the statements cur-

rent in regard to the alleged "surplus." The regular annual appropriations for the year foot up \$288,764,928.54. To this must be added, first, the deficiency appropriations, which foot up \$18,227,683.69; second, miscellaneous, sundry, civic, etc., \$5,636,109.42, tions, \$115,640,798.90, making a grand total this should be added \$5,500,000 for reductions in the fortifications bill, but a do not figure in the above estimate.

This is a showing that deeply concerns Mr. Mills and his friends. The underpinning is tumbling out from under them.

THE FOUR-AND-A-HALF PER CENTS. In all this talk about the surplus little if any attention seems to be given to the are due Sept. 1, 1891, and must be paid.

What do our financiers propose to do with this vast sum of indebtedness? If they intend to pay it they must begin

Certainly they must intend to pay them. to wrangle over.

ENGLAND has various ways of pushing trade with foreign countries, but all of them are practical and effective. To some she preaches free-trade; this is to those whom she cannot control otherwise. Weaker powers she treats more summarily. Finding that Ja Ja, a little King on the West African coast, was diverting his trade to Germany, her Consul at Opobo decoyed him into an interview, surrounded him with a squad of marines, and sent him a prisoner to one of the West India Islands. England is "business every time."

THE Congressional investigation shows the greatest corruption in the matter of naturalizations in New York. There was abundance of evidence to show that anyone who desired it could get full naturalization papers the men so naturalized do not pretend to took out their papers in order to get employ-

IP, instead of giving favored banks \$62,-000,000, free of interest, to loan to the people, this Administration had paid that sum out for pensions, it would not only have done justice to the Nation's most deserving credit-THE soldier-hating organs are beginning ors, but it would have rendered the surplus much less, and made times much better.

Some years ago the country was clamoring, "Why don't the Army of the Potomac move?" Every week that passed without the soldiers doing something to crush the enemics of the country was angrily complained of. But mark the apathy of the country in moving toward justice to those who saved it.

THE soldier-haters reply to the proposition to give the veterans land warrants with a wail as to rapidly-diminishing area of publie lands. This would seem to be a good argument in favor of restricting immigra-Four women in South Media, Pa., have

from the shores of the Mediterranean to fill STILL Col. Matson and Congress manage to do nothing for the soldiers with great ability. This is the close of the ninth

month since the session began.

84 living, healthy children. Again we ask

why should we drive in herds of lazzaroni

THE LOGAN MONUMENT FUND. The following letters were received last reek from Posts remitting collections for the Logan Monument Fund:

HEADQUARTERS GETTYSBURG POST, No. 93, SPENCER, 180, Aug. 14, 1888. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I had your circular egarding the Logan Monument Fund rend in our Post meeting last night. It found a well-merited eaho in the hearts of the committee prosent, and in ess time than it takes to write this a warrant for \$10 was drawn as a small contribution for the same, May all the Posts in the land yie with each other to do honor to the memory of America's most typical volunteer soldier. Find draft inclosed.

Yours, in F., C. and L.,

Daniel White Post, No. 19, Kendus- keag, Me. Belmont Post, No. 176, Wakefield, Neb, John Downen Post, No. 73, Stickler- ville, Mo. Nelson Post, No. 69, Kendalisville, Ind. Charles E. Leeland Post, No. 33, Em- pire City, Ore.
Reimont Post, No. 176, Wakefield, Neb. John Dawnen Post, No. 73, Stickler- ville, Mo. Nelson Post, No. 69, Kendallsville, Ind. Charles E. Leeland Post, No. 33, Em- phys. City. Opp.
Belmont Post, No. 176, Wakefleld, Neb. John Downen Post, No. 73, Stickler- ville, Mo. Nelson Post, No. 69, Kendallsville, Ind. Charles E. Leeland Post, No. 33, Em- phys. City Ove.
Nelson Post, No. 69, Kendallsville, Ind., Charles E. Leeland Post, No. 33, Em- nice City One.
pine City One
H. J. Botchford Post, No. 385, Port Ley-
don, N. Y. A. C. Collins Post, No. 112, Clear Water, Minn.
Minn
Albany, Ind
Gettysburg Post, No. 93, Spencer, Ind
From the following members of Gen.
Steele Post, No. 94, Custer City, Dak .:
S. M. Booth
S. R. Shankinnsi 50
A. P. Smith
E. H. Flynn 50
John Smith
Irwia Nelson 25
H. J. Stone 50
HEADQUARTERS E. V. SUMMER POST,]

No. 19, Fireneuro, Mass., Aug. 14. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Inclosed find check for \$32.35 as our mite toward erecting a monument to our beloved General and comrade, wishing that it could have been more. Yours, in F., C. and L.,

John F. Bruce ...

C. W. GALE, Adjutant.

D. Littlehall. C. F. Byum B. Parkhurst. ckson Wyman. Q. A. Nutting J. Parker M. Pecklism R. Hamilton George M. Bowka. bard Tueker ... W. Kimbail... Van. M. Willia-Nelson F. Bond. A. A. Buxton... C. H. Glazier... rank A. Wood. Juganth Iliam P. Murphy artin Farrel. artin Sandersor P. Remington tes C. Walker. F. Putnama red. W. Aldrich Chatlin ... Bruce Cutter ... rank S. Balcon George A. Sawyer. Wm. G. Hidden.... Lucey ...

E. V. Sumner Post, No. 19..... Hyde Clark Post, No. 78, Dubuque, Iowa Arthur G. Biscoe Post, No. 80, Westboro, John Rogers Post, No. 170, Mansfield, 5 60

Previously acknowledged... 5,263 13

THE effect of a protective system in stimulating the inventive spirit of a people has been illustrated in Prussia. Before the present protection policy was adopted the number of patents annually issued in Prussia was less than 100. After Germany became a nation, with a well defined industrial policy, it immediately jumped to 700, and now it exceeds 1,000.

SOLDIERS IN CONGRESS.



f Tiffin, O., who represents the Fifth District, ock, Putnam, Seneca and Wyamintt, was born at Uniontown, Fayette Co., Pa., May 29, 1832, and removed with his parents to Tiffin in November, 1832, where he has since resided; was private in Co. E, 6th Me. ducated at Norwalk (Ohio) Seminary; was admitted to the bar in 1853, and has practiced s profession at Tiffin ever since; was a canidate for Presidential Elector on the Buchanan idge of the Court of Common Pleas of the H. Enmeit Post Chird Judicial District in 1857; in July, 1862, enlisted in the 101st Ohio, and subsequently was commissioned a First Lieutenant, and acted eratic National Convention at Saint Louis in 1876; was elected to the 48th and 49th Congresses, and was re-elected to the 50th Congress | ties contracted during the war. as a Democrat, receiving 16,906 votes against burron.—George R. Duiten, a member of than Hale Post, No. 28, Department of Connectiont, was accidentally killed, recently, by a run-

Capt, Seney's friendship for the veterans has which has come before the House, and was one of the 175 who voted to pass the Dependent Pension Bill over the President's veto.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE PENSION BILL. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Represent lives of the Cutted States of America in Congress summided. That the Secretary of the Interior ba-and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, upon application therefor, the names of the surviving honorably-discharged officers and entisted men of the military and nava services of the United States who actually served rch, 1861, and prior to the 21st day of December.

Sec. 2. That pensions under section 1 of this set shall be at the rate per month of one cent for each day's service rendered; and payable only from an after the passage of this not for and during the natural lives of the persons entitled thereto: Pro-rided, however, That in each and every case where the service so rendered was less than 800 days, the pension shall be at the rate herein established for

a service of SER days, to wit, Sa. Sec. 3. That all invalid pensioners who are now ecciving penalous under existing laws, or whose saims are proding in the Pension Office, or before Congress, may, by apollection to the Commissioner of Pensions, in such form as he may prescribe, rebeive the benefits of this act; and nothing herein ontained shall be so construed as to prevent any sensioner thereunder from promenting his claim and receiving his possion under any other govern or special act at his election at any time; Provided, That no person shall receive more than one pension for the same period.

Sec. 4. That if any honorably-discharged officer or enlisted man of the military or naval service a the United States, who served during the period specified in section 1 of this act, has died, or shall reafter die, leaving a widow, such widow shall to pinced upon the gension-roll upon her applied lon at the rate of \$12 per mouth: Provider, That said widow was married to the deceased officer, or enlisted man, prior to the passage of this set. And provided faciliar. That all pensions granted in widows under this not shall take effect from the date of death of the husbands of such widows respectively, but not dating from any date prior to the passage of this set.

Sec. 5. That rank in the service of any officer or

entiated man shall not be considered in applications Sec. 6, That Section 4716 of the Revised Statutes is hereby repealed so for as the same relates to this set or to pensions under this set: Provided, That this act shall not apply to those persons under the political disabilities imposed by the 14th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Sec. 7. That the Secretary of the Interior he, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to employ 1,000 clerks, or such additional force as may, in his flerretton, be deemed ogersary, additional to these now employed in the Pension Bureau, to adjudicate all ciains arising under the provisions of this act within two years from the date of the passage thereof. And be it further enacted, That the Secre tary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to employ 500 additional eleries, or such force as may be necessary, in the office of the Adjutant-General, United States Army, to dispose of the increased work consequent upon the passage of this set. And he is further encoded, That the several United States Pension Agents be authorized to in-crease their elected force, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, to an extent neces eary to promptly dispose of the increused work

Sec. S. That so much as may be necessary to pay the pensions provided for in this act, and to pay for the furreased elerical force in the offices of the Commissioner of Pensions, the Adjutant-General and the United States Pension Agents hereinbefores authorized to be employed, be, and the same is

consequent upon the passage of this act, not to ex-ceed 12 at each agency, and whose salaries shall be paid out of the monsys to be appropriated by this

sereby, appropriated out of any moneys in the Freusnry not otherwise appropriated. Sec. 9. That any agent, attorney, or other person act who shall, directly or indirectly, contract for, demand, receive, or retain, for his services or instrumentality in presenting and prosecuting such claim, a greater sum than \$10 (payable only upon the order of Commissioner of Pensions, by the Pension Agent making payment of the pension allowed), or who shall wrongfully withhold from a pensioner or elalment the whole or any part of the pension or elaint allowed and due such pensioner every each offense, be fixed not exceeding \$300 or imprisonment at hard laker not exceeding two years, or both, in the discretion of the court. vided. That no fee wintever shall be allowed to any person whomsonver in any case where are walld pensioner is granted an increase under the estim-Sec. 10. That all laws or parts of laws while, conflict with the provisions of this set shall be, and the same are, hereby repealed.

PERSONAL.

Ex-Collector "Tom" Murphy says that he once asked Gen. Grant whom he would put in command of a great army-say of 500,000 men-if the emergency arose. Grant answered at once "Sheridan." At another time Murphy asked Grant: "General, is there a better soldier in Europe than our Sheridan?" Grant answered: "No; there isn't a better soldier in the world than Phil Sheridan."

One of the last letters written by Gen. Sheridan's own hand was an acceptance of the invitation of the Ohio Centennial Board to him as one of the distinguished sons of the State to join in the great celebration on the 4th of September.

John A. Logan, jr., has given a flue gold medal, set with diamonds, to the Logan Rifle Company of Youngstown, O., and a similar one to the Logan Camp Guard at Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Sheridan is partly of Cherokee blood. Her father, says the New York Tribune, Gen. Rucker, then Lient. Bucker, while stationed at Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation, married a Miss Coody, whose mother was a daughter of a sister of the Cherokes Chief John Ross, who ruled over the Nation for a period of 40 years. The establishment of this Cherokee right by blood, which is required of all Cherokees who have severed their connection with the Nation beyond a year, would entitle Mrs. Sheridan to one eighteen-thousandth undivided share in 14,000,000 acres of fand and a life share in \$3,000,000 of funds held in trust by the United states, on which an annual interest of \$140,000 is paid to the Cherokees.

Robert Lincoln returned from Europe last Sun-

Senator Stewart has introduced a bill to authorize the President to appoint Gen. Stoneman a Colo-

nel of infantry on the retired list. In accordance with the law recently enacted the President has appointed Gen. W. W. Averell a Captain on the retired list.

Col. William E. McLean, First Deputy Commissioner of Pensions, and his wife have gone to Atlantic City for a few weeks.

Col. and Mrs. Fred Grant are at West Point.

Miss Clara Barton goes to Massachusetts in a few lays to attend the Reunion of the 21st Mass., with which regiment she was long associated. Its survivors claim her as peculiarly their own, and feel the strongest affection for her. She is in excellent heatth, and has been preparing energetically for any call that might be made on the Red Cross for assistance in the yellow fever district. Happily, no emergency has yet arisen too great for the health authorities to deal with; but if there should, Miss Barton and her grand organization will be

Gen. W. W. Belknap left the city Monday of this week to attend the Reunion of the 4th Iowa Cav. at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, on the 24th and 25th inst. From there be will go to the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee at Toledo. At the bacquet he will respond to the toast? "The Nation

MUSTERED OUT.

ELEPHOR -- Emanuel Elridge died Aug. 6 at Nales, Ill. Comrade Elridge 7th 111., and was a membr of Harrington Post, No. Paxsus. - David T. Paxson died July 30 at Martin's Ferry, O., in the I'th year of his age, of consumption. Comrade Parson served during the war as a private in Co. B. 521 Ohio, and was a respected member of Thoburn Post, No. 73, Department of hio, by which Post he was buried with du-BANNA .- Hamilton Hanna died at Lewiston aho, recently. Deceased callsted in Co. E, 3d Cal. Cav., and served in Utah. He was transferred

to Co. C. 21 Cal. Cay, and there served three yours. He was a member of Guarniey Post, and was hurted by that organization LAWRENCE - Maj. Juntes K. Lawrence died on July 29 at Reynoldsville, Pa. Deceased was Major in the 18th U.S., and Past Communder of John C. Conser Post, No. 193, Department of Pennsylva-BEXEDICY,-Corp'l John Benedlet died suddenly

at Creighton, Neb. recently. He was a member of W. H. Irwin Post, No. 70, and served nine months Willies,-Corp'l Heavy Wiles died on Aug. 7 at oposed of the Counties of Crawford, Han- Kingman, Kan. He was Corporal of Co. E. 40th THENDY .- Richard H. Trundy died on Aug. 7 at

lown City, Iown, and was buried by Post No. 5, of which he was S afor Vice Commander. He was a GEFFFEE,-Embard Griffith died on Aug. 8, at West Newton, Pa., of asthma and dropsy. served through the hic war, and was a member in good standing of J. C. Markle Post. loves.-Joseph Jones, Co. B. 17th Ind., died on

nd Brockinridge ticket in 1856; was elected Aug. 8, at Watersin, Ind., and was buried by James age of 47 years. He was a member in good standing in the G.A.R., and was Sergeast of Co. B, 324 as Quartermaster of the regiment until near the Mo. He enlisted in 1807 at Louisiana, Mo., and lose of the war; was a Delegate to the Demo- was made Segment in December of same year, At the close of the war he joined the Regular serve ice and was promoted to First Lieutenant, which position he could not hold on account of disabili-

away tesm.
Dorron.-Edward H. Dutton was killed by the been uniform. He has been active in promoting the claims of those residing in his District, has voted for every general pension measure which has come before the House and was

road, which he held at the time of his death. Knowles. - Maj. Albert Knowles, 120th Ind., died l at his residence in Moberly, Mo., on Aug. L.